

Seasonal Forecast Skill in the North American Multi-Model Ensemble

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Climate Prediction Center (NOAA/NWS/NCEP) and Innovim

Application of Seasonal to Decadal Climate Predictions for
Marine Resource Management Workshop

Princeton University

3 JUN 2015



NMME

The North American Multi-Model Ensemble

- **NMME** (North American Multi-Model Ensemble) is an unprecedented MME system intended to improve intra-seasonal to interannual (ISI) operational predictions based on the leading US and Canada climate models.
- Seasonal forecasting guidance available monthly, following CPC operational forecasting schedule, since August, 2011.
- All participating models strictly follow the same protocol.

www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/NMME

Why MME? Why the NMME?

- Models are imperfect: biases and poor estimations of their own skill.
- Performance of multi-model ensembles is better than single models; skill increase comes from error cancellation and non-linearity of diagnostics.
- Several earlier projects (DEMETER, ENSEMBLES, etc.) have tested the theory of MME.
- Ensembles allow for characterization of uncertainty.
- Users require predictions with minimal uncertainty accompanied by reliable estimates of that uncertainty.
- NCEP was recommended by the National Research Council to implement an NMME system to improve ISI forecasting.

Palmer et al. (2004), BAMS
National Research Council (2010)

The logo for the North American Multi-Model Ensemble (NMME) is displayed in large, white, bold, sans-serif capital letters. The letters are slightly shadowed, giving them a three-dimensional appearance as if they are floating above the background image. The background image shows a mountain range under a blue sky with scattered white clouds. A green pine tree is visible on the right side of the frame.

NMME

The North American Multi-Model Ensemble

Developing the NMME

- Initial planning meetings in February and April of 2011 held by NOAA's Climate Test Bed (CTB) to bring together the participants.
- First forecasts issued in August 2011.
- All major US global coupled atmosphere-ocean climate models were represented (Canadian models joined Year 2).
- **NMME Phase-I:** An experimental system initiated as a Climate Test Bed (CTB) research project supported by CPO/MAPP in FY11. "NMME of opportunity."
- **NMME Phase-II:** An improved experimental system as a FY12-FY13 MAPP/CTB research project with additional support from NSF, DOE and NASA. Includes subseasonal timescales.

Kirtman et al. (2014), BAMS

Phase I protocol

- Monthly-mean forecasts
- Specifications:
 - 1° longitude x 1° latitude horizontal resolution
 - 3 primary variables
 - 2 m surface temperature
 - Sea surface temperature
 - Precipitation rate
 - Hindcasts from 1982-2010 (at least)
 - At least 9-month lead forecasts
 - Delivered by 1700h Eastern on the 8th of each month
- All data (hindcast and forecast) is archived and available to the public.

<http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/SOURCES/.Models/.NMME/>

MODELS Aug 2011 - present

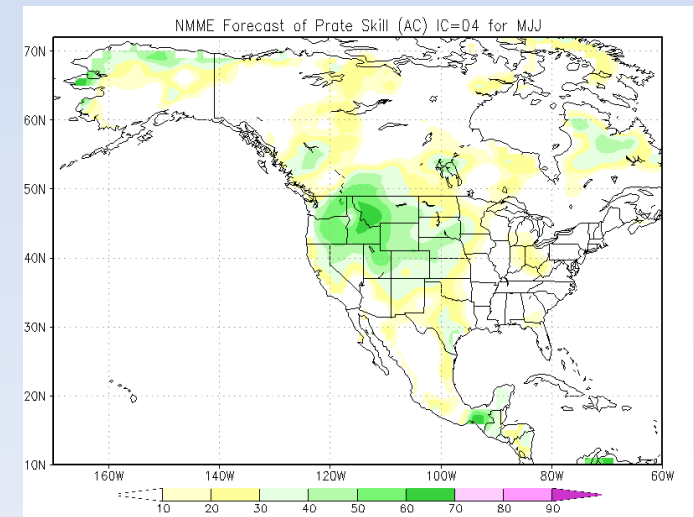
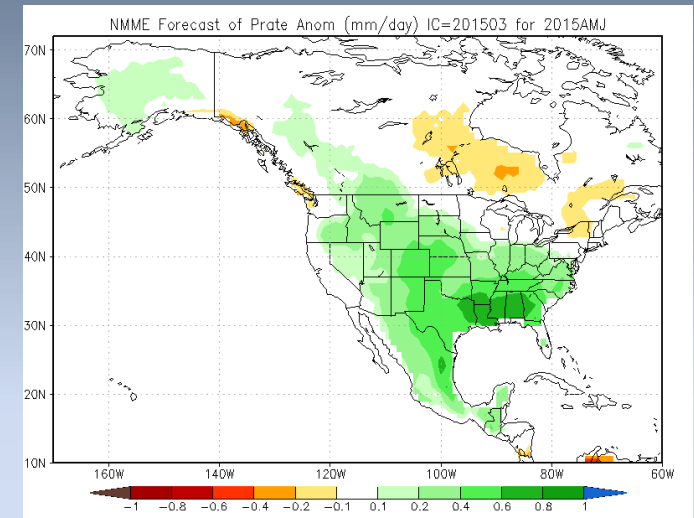
- Four models continue from year 1
 - CFSv2, GFDL CM2.1, NASA GEOS5, NCAR CCSM3
 - CFSv1, IRI's ECHAMa and ECHAMf retired Aug. 2012
- Two models continue from year 2
 - EC's CanCM3, CanCM4
- GFDL's FLORa06 and b01 introduced in March
 - Combined into one for RT forecasts starting May 2014
- NCAR CCSM4 introduced in May

www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/NMME₆

Model	Hindcast Period	No. of Members	Arrangement of Members	Lead (month)	Model resolution (atmos)	Model resolution (ocean)	Reference
Active							
NCEP/CFSv2	1982-2010	24 (28)	4 members (0, 6, 12, 18z) every 5 th day	0-9	T126L64	MOM4L40 .25deg Eq	Saha et al (2010)
GFDL/CM2.1	1982-2010	10	All 1 st of the month 0Z	0-11	2x2.5degL24	MOM4L50 .3deg Eq	Delworth (2006)
GFDL/CM2.5 (FLOR)	1982-present	24	All 1 st of the month 0Z	0-11	C18L32 (50km)	MOM5 L50 0.30 deg Eq 1degPolar1.5	Vecchi et al (2014)
CMC1-CanCM3	1981-2010	10	All 1 st of the month 0Z	0-11	CanAM3 T63L31	CanOM4L40 .94deg Eq	Merryfield et al (2013)
CMC1-CanCM4	1981-2010	10	All 1 st of the month 0Z	0-11	CanAM4 T63L35	CanOM4L40 .94deg Eq	Merryfield et al (2013)
NCAR/CCSM4	1982-2010	10	All 1 st of the month 0Z	0-11	0.9x1.25degL26	POPL60 .25deg Eq	Kirtman et al. (in prep)
NASA/GEOS5	1981-2010	11	4 mems every 5 days; 7 mems on last day of last month	0-9	1x1.25 deg L72	MOM4L40 .25deg Eq	Vernieres et al (2012)
Retired							
NCEP/CFSv1	1982-2009	15	1 st 0Z +/-2 days, 21 st 0z +/-2d, 11 th 0z +/-2d	0-8	T62L64	MOM3L40 0.30 deg Eq	Saha et al (2006)
NCAR/CCSM3	1982-2010	6	All 1 st of the month 0Z	0-11	T85L26	POPL42 0.3deg Eq	Kirtman and Min2009)
IRI-ECHAM4f	1982-2010	12	All 1 st of the month 0Z	0-7	T42L19	MOM3L25(1.5x0.5)	DeWitt (2005)
IRI-ECHAM4a	1982-2010	12	All 1 st of the month 0Z	0-7	T42L19	MOM3L25 (1.5x0.5)	DeWitt (2005)
Planned							
NCAR/CESM1	1982-2010	10	All 1 st of the month 0Z	0-11	0.9x1.25degL30	POPL60 .25deg Eq	Tribbia et al.

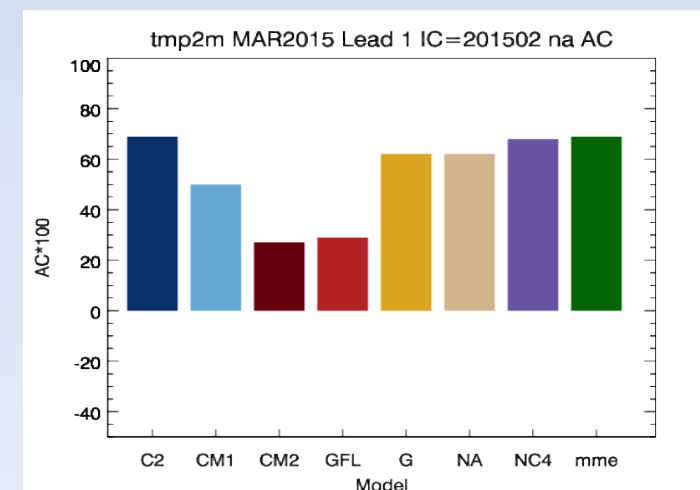
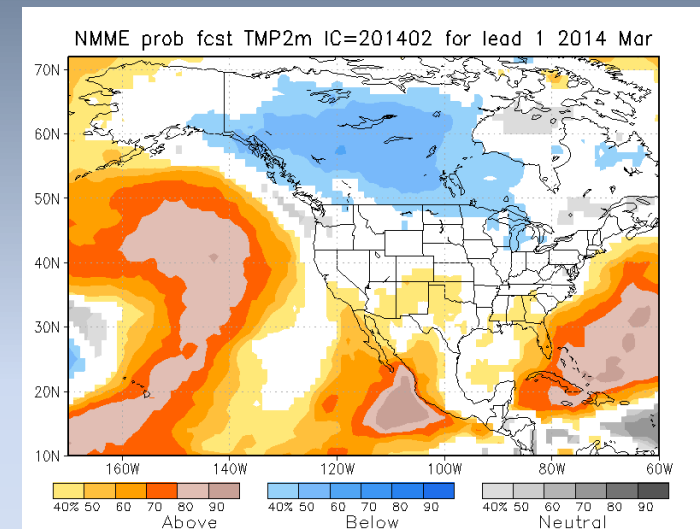
Phase I products

- 2 m temperature, precip rate, SST
- Available forecasts and products, August 2011:
 - 1-month mean spatial anomalies
 - 3-month mean spatial anomalies
 - Niño3.4 plumes
 - Skill maps based on anomaly correlation from hindcasts



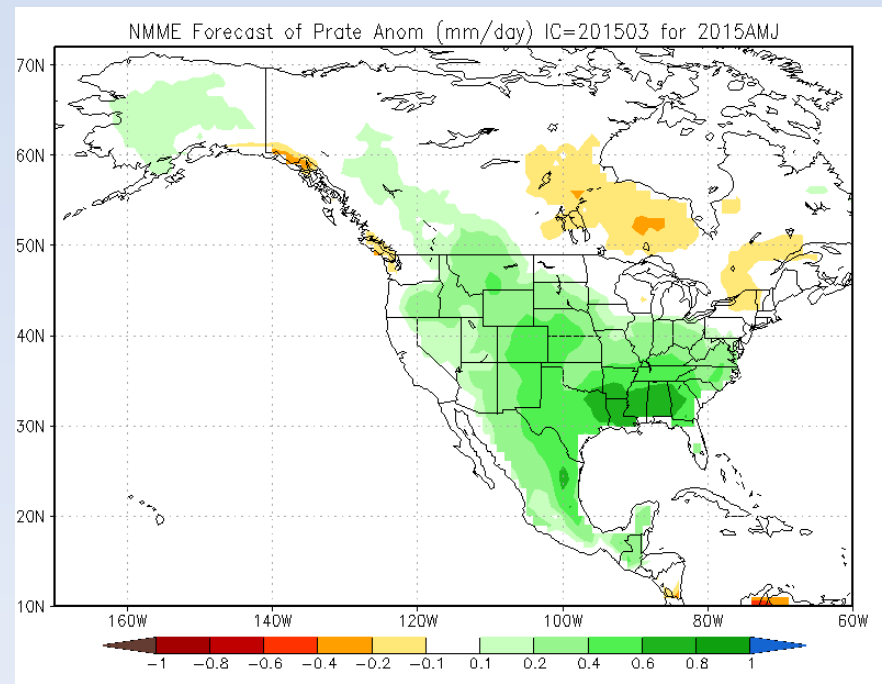
Phase I products

- Experimental probability forecasts (Nov. 2012)
- Deterministic forecasts of additional variables: 200 hPa heights, Tmax, Tmin, soil moisture*, runoff* (May 2013)
- Real-time verif. (Nov. 2013)
- Probabilistic Tmax/Tmin forecasts (June 2015)



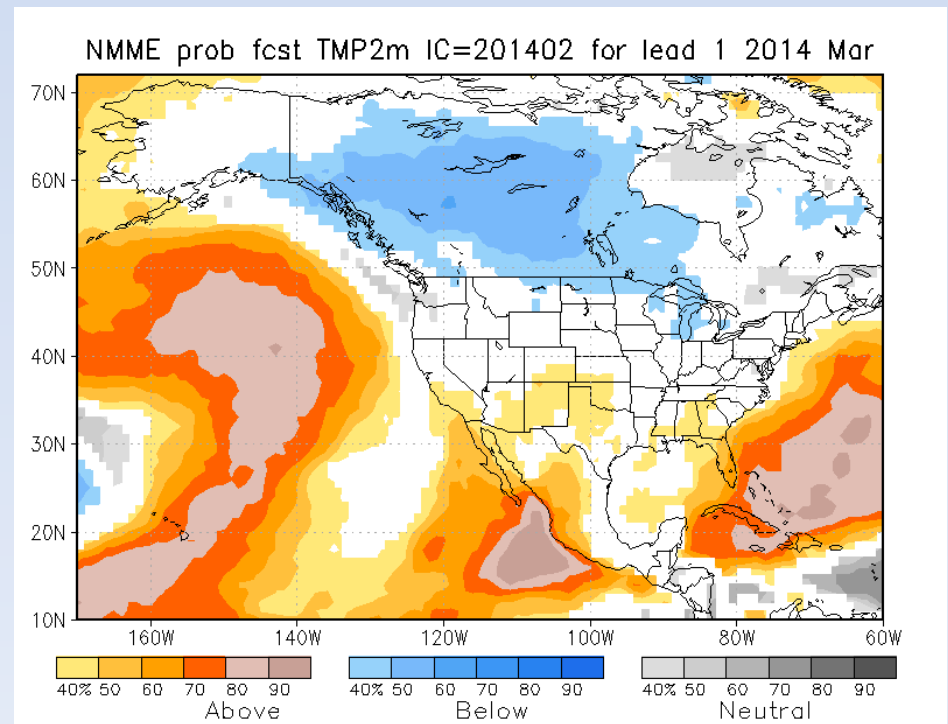
Deterministic forecasts

- Forecast for a precise value
- Bias-corrected ensemble mean anomalies: anomalies are calculated using model's climatology (from hindcasts)
- Multi-model ensemble mean uses **equal weighting** for each model: $NMME = (EM_1 + EM_2 + \dots + EM_N) / N$
- Available for individual models and for MME
- Skill maps for each model and NMME
- Common skill measures: Anomaly correlation, RMSE



Probabilistic forecasts

- Terciles (above, near-normal, below)
- Tercile thresholds determined using parametric fits on the hindcasts of individual models
- **Above: $> \text{mean} + 0.43\sigma$, Below: $< \text{mean} - 0.43\sigma$**
- Forecast members are assigned to terciles; number of members in each class is counted
- Realtime forecast: > 100 members
- Each member is counted with equal weight: models with more members contribute more to the forecast





National Weather Service

Climate Prediction Center

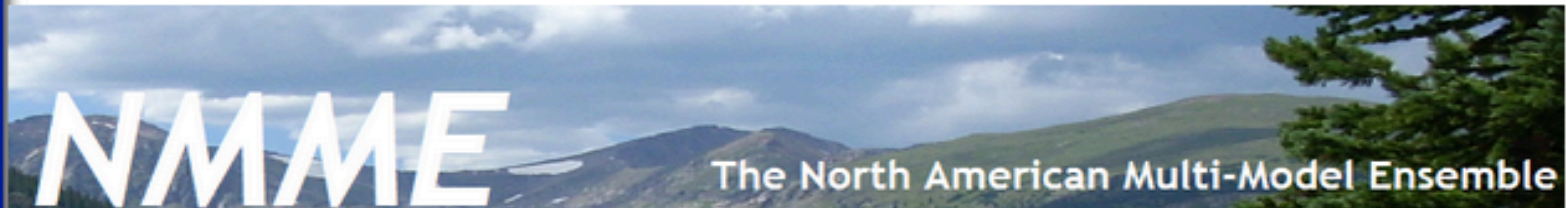
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[HOME](#) > NMME Forecasts of Monthly Climate Anomalies



Welcome to the North American Multi-Model Ensemble home!

[3-month mean spatial anomalies](#)

[1-month mean spatial anomalies](#)

[Niño3.4 Plumes](#)

[International MME](#)

[Experimental: Probability forecasts](#)

[Preview: additional variables](#)

[Real-time verification \(preliminary\)](#)

[NMME Realtime Forecasts **Archive**](#)

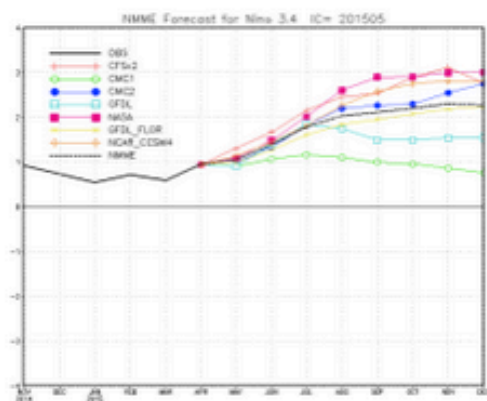
***** Data Access *****

[About the NMME](#)

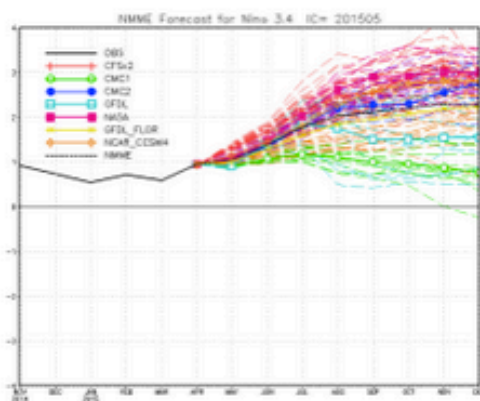
[Join the NMME mailing list](#)

For additional information, contact Qin Zhang (Qin.Zhang@noaa.gov) or Emily Becker (Emily.Becker@noaa.gov)

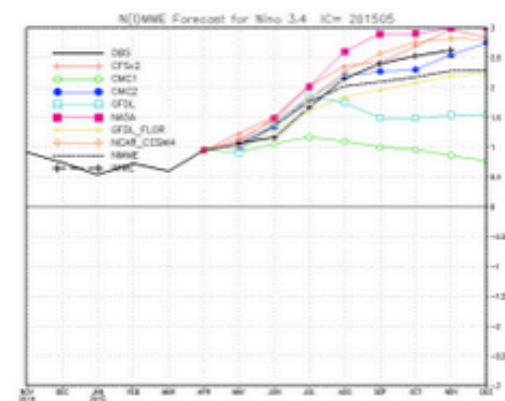
Ensemble Mean



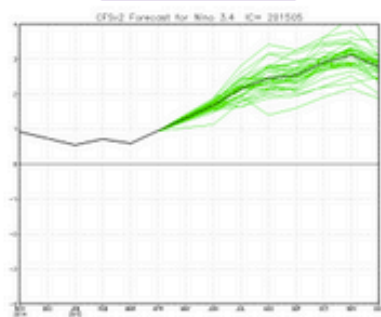
All Members



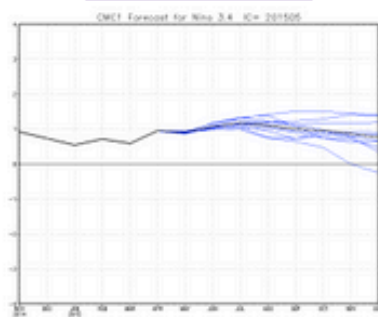
Ens Mean + IMME



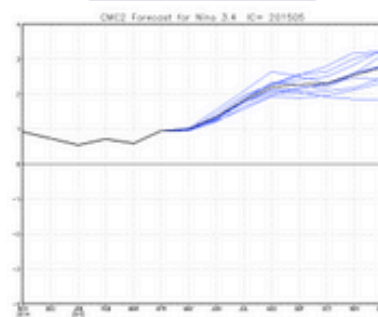
CFSv2 CFSv2



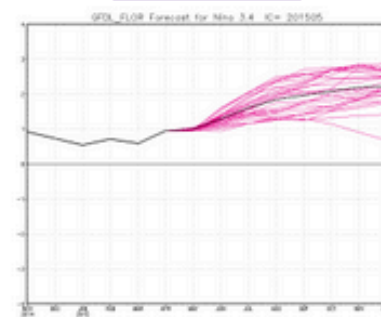
CMC1 CanCM3



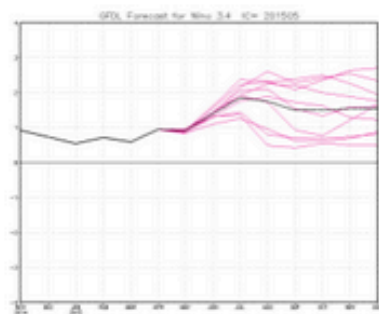
CMC2 CanCM4



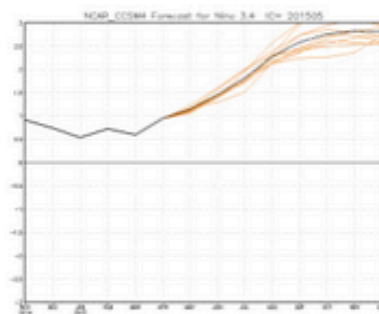
GFDL FLOR



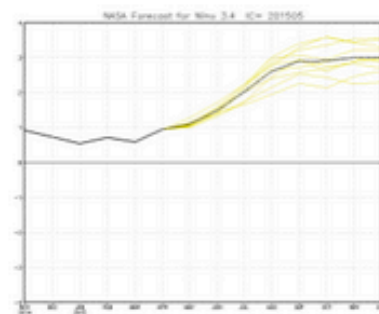
GFDL CM2.1



NCAR CCSM4

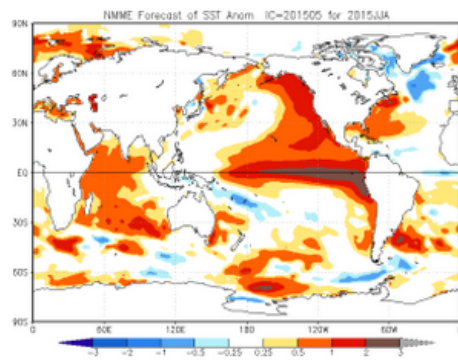


NASA GEOS5

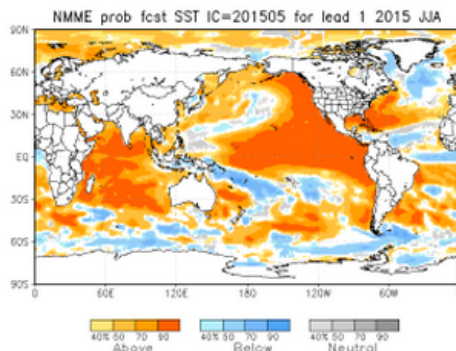


Season 1 tmpsfc forecast

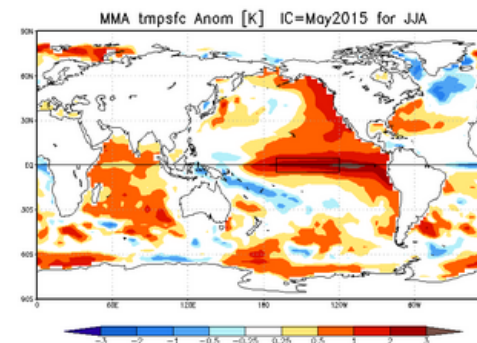
NMME



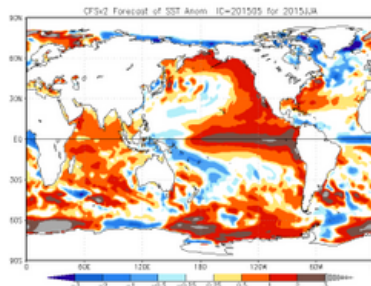
Prob fcst



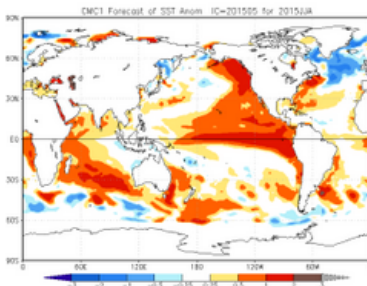
IMME



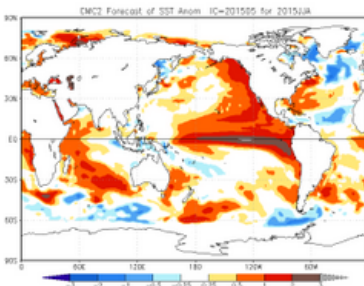
NCEP_CFSv2



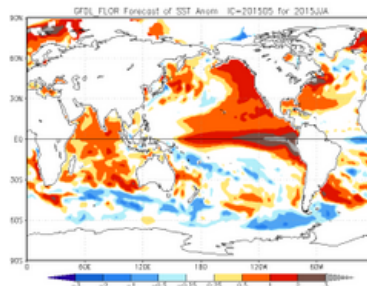
CMC1_CanCM3



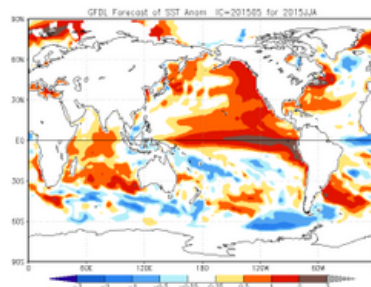
CMC2_CanCM4



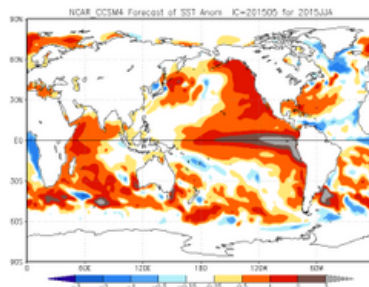
GFDL_FLOR



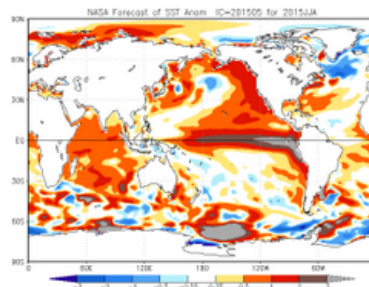
GFDL_CM2.1



NCAR_CCSCM4

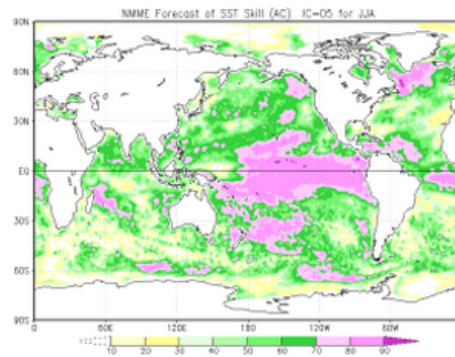


NASA_GEOS5

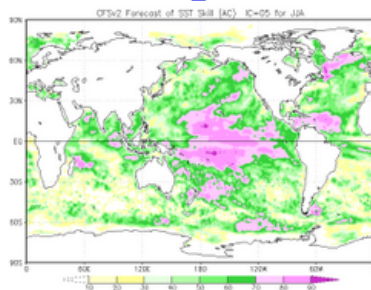


Season 1 tmpsfc forecast

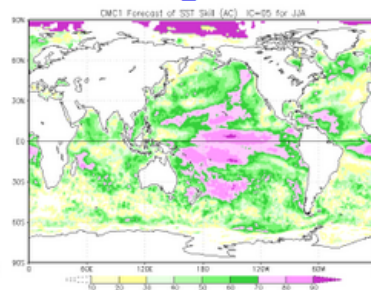
NMME



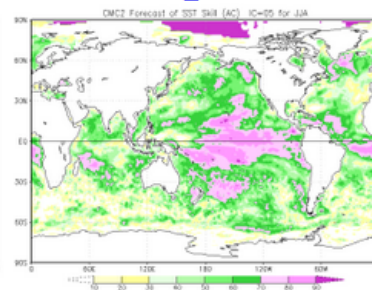
NCEP_CFSv2



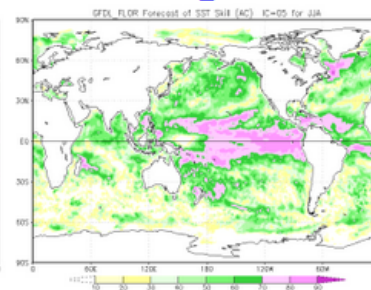
CMC1_CanCM3



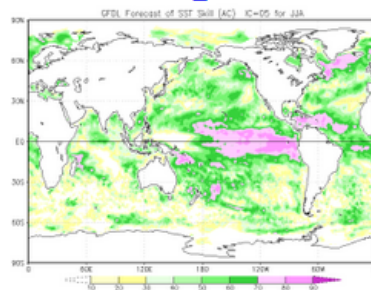
CMC2_CanCM4



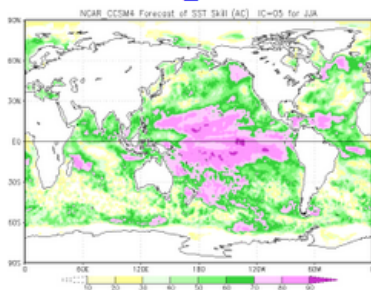
GFDL_FLOR



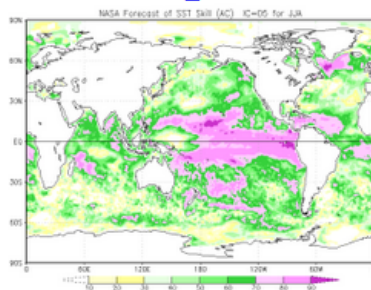
GFDL_CM2.1



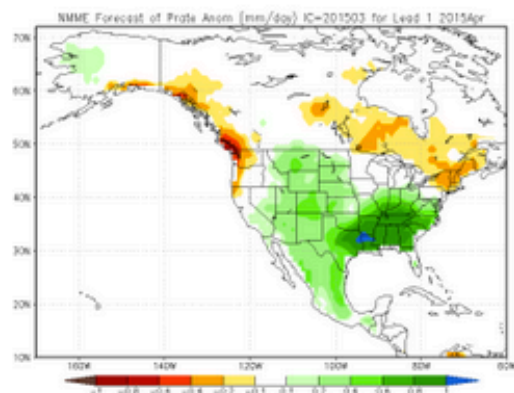
NCAR_CCSM4



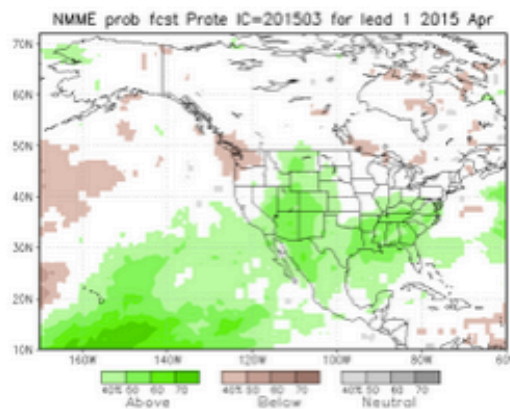
NASA_GEOS5



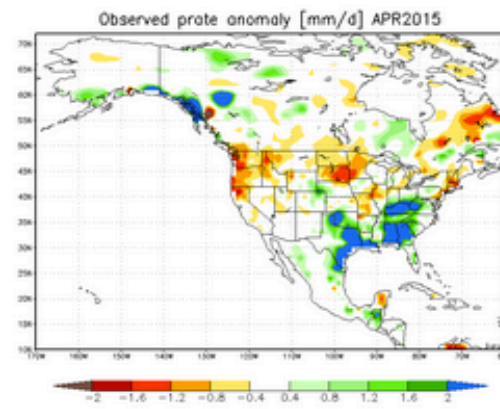
NMME



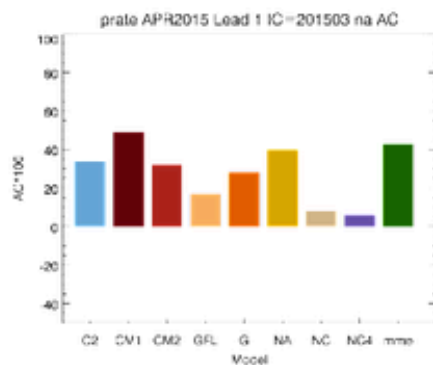
Prob fcst



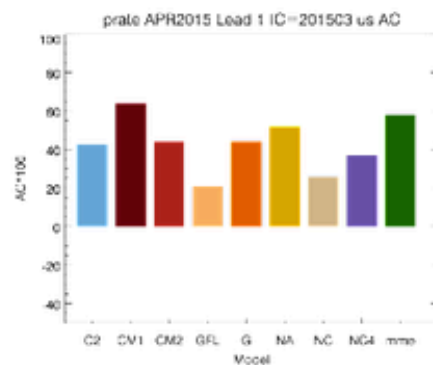
obs



North Amer. AC

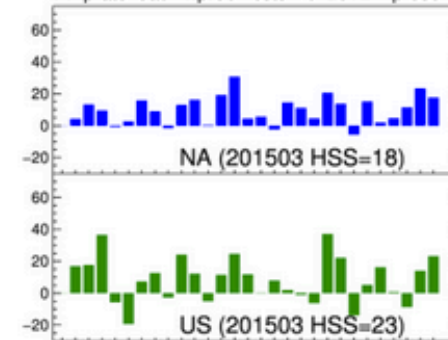


CONUS AC

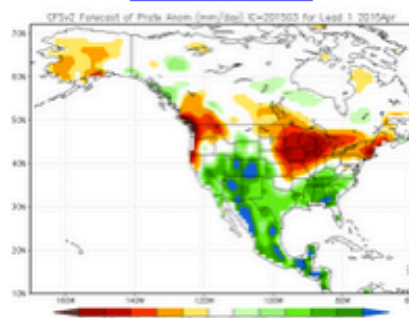


Heidke SS

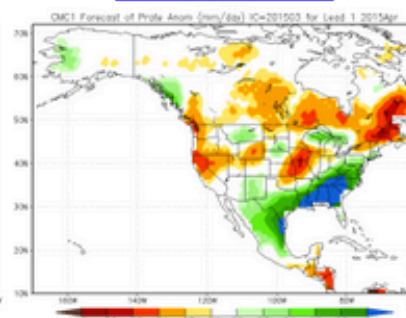
All prate lead-1 prob. fcsts Nov2012 - present



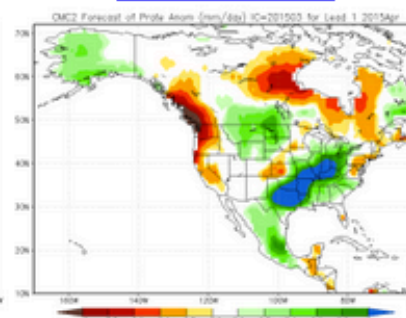
NCEP CFSv2



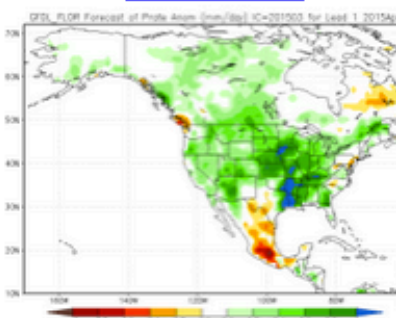
CMC1 CanCM3



CMC2 CanCM4



GFDL FLOR



Phase II

- Subseasonal (45-day forecasts) and seasonal
- 33 years of hindcasts + realtime forecasts
- 30+ atmospheric and land fields and 9 ocean and sea-ice fields (13 ocean levels)
- 360x181 degree horizontal resolution
- NetCDF format

[https://www.earthsystemgrid.org/search.html?
Project=NMME](https://www.earthsystemgrid.org/search.html?Project=NMME)

Hindcast studies of model performance and prediction skill

How well do the NMME models predict SST, T2m, and precip rate?

Hindcast studies of deterministic forecasts

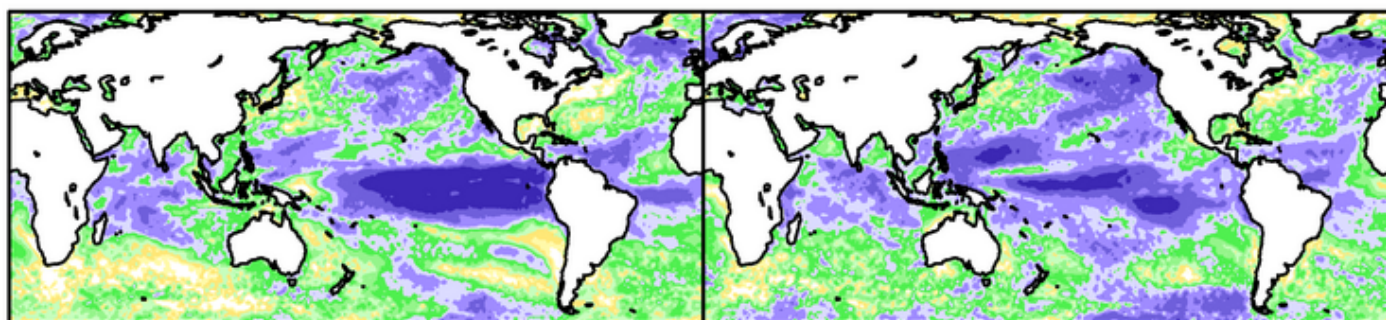
- Forecast skill and potential predictability of **2-m temperature**, **precipitation rate**, and **sea surface temperature** are assessed using 29 yrs of hindcast data from models included in Phase 1 of the North American Multimodel Ensemble (NMME) project.
- 7 models: CFSv1, CFSv2, CanCM3, CanCM4, CM2.5, GEOS5, CCSM3
- Skill of the bias-corrected ensemble means (EMs) of the individual models and of the NMME 7-model EM are verified against the (single) observed value.
- Anomaly correlation and RMSE

SST lead-1 seasonal forecast

SST NMME ensemble AC

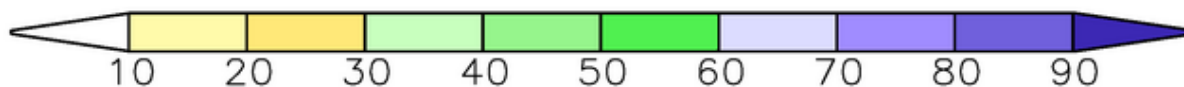
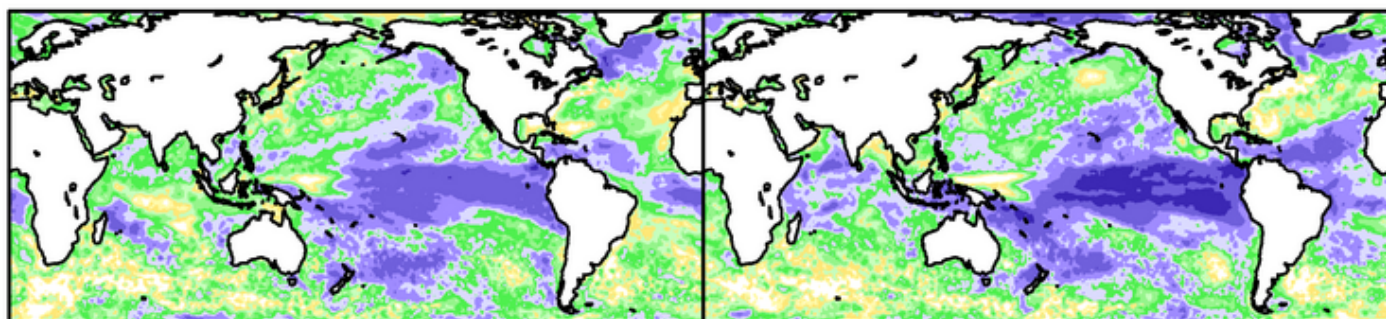
DJF

MAM



JJA

SON



NH AC

CFSv1: 29

CFSv2: 41

CMC1: 44

CMC2: 46

GFDL: 42

NASA: 35

NCAR: 15

NMME=50

Niño3.4 reg.

CFSv1: 82

CFSv2: 82

CMC1: 87

CMC2: 85

GFDL: 80

NASA: 88

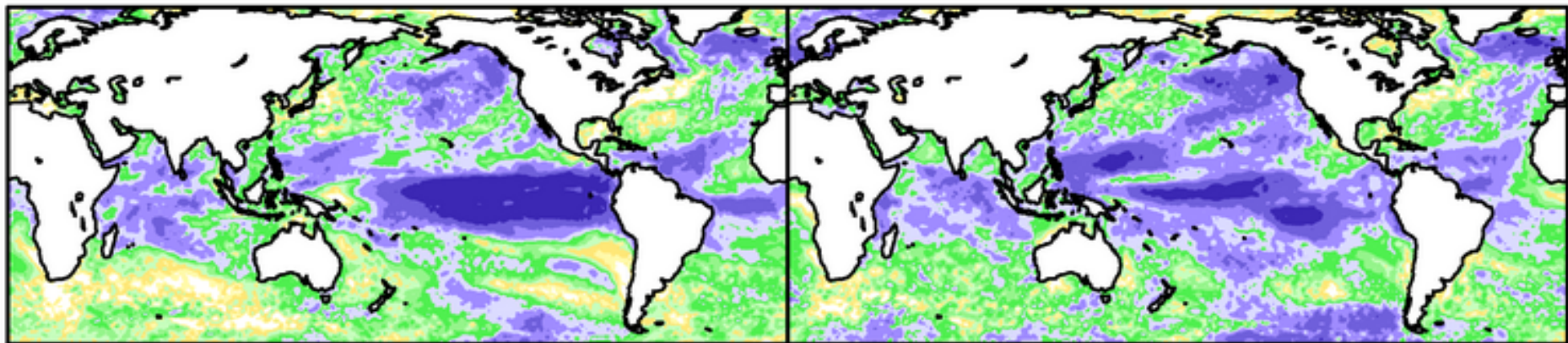
NCAR: 80

NMME=89

SST NMME ensemble AC

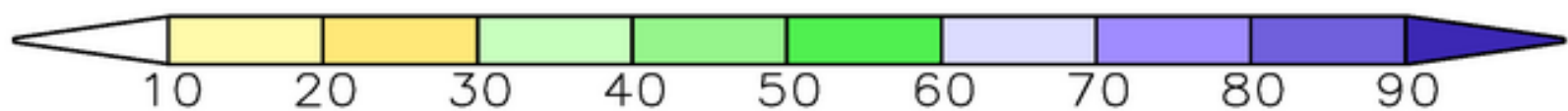
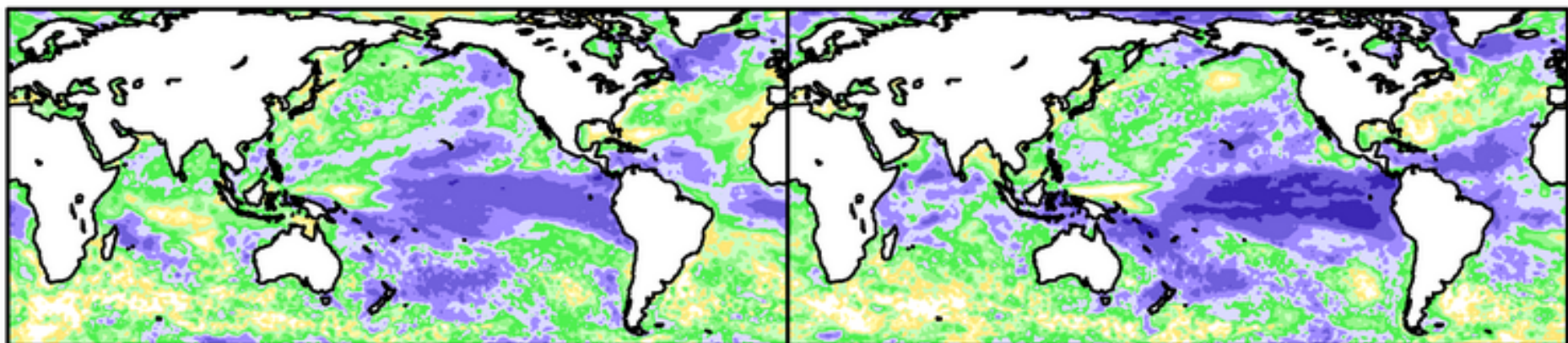
DJF

MAM



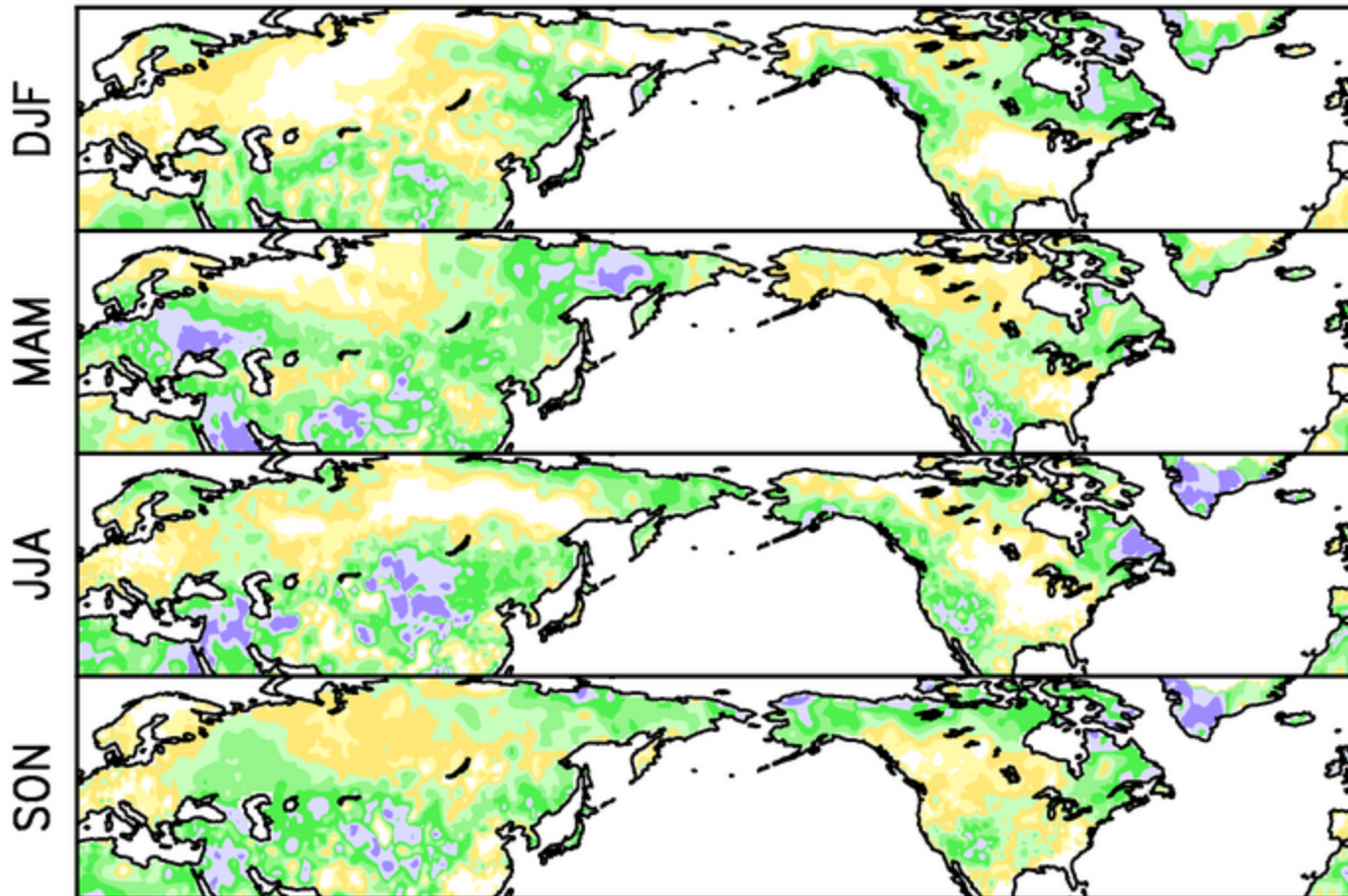
JJA

SON



2 m temperature lead-1 seasonal

Tmp2m NMME ensemble AC



EM AC

CFSv1: 12

CFSv2: 29

CMC1: 17

CMC2: 27

GFDL: 25

NASA: 23

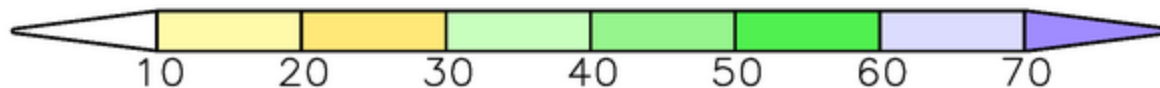
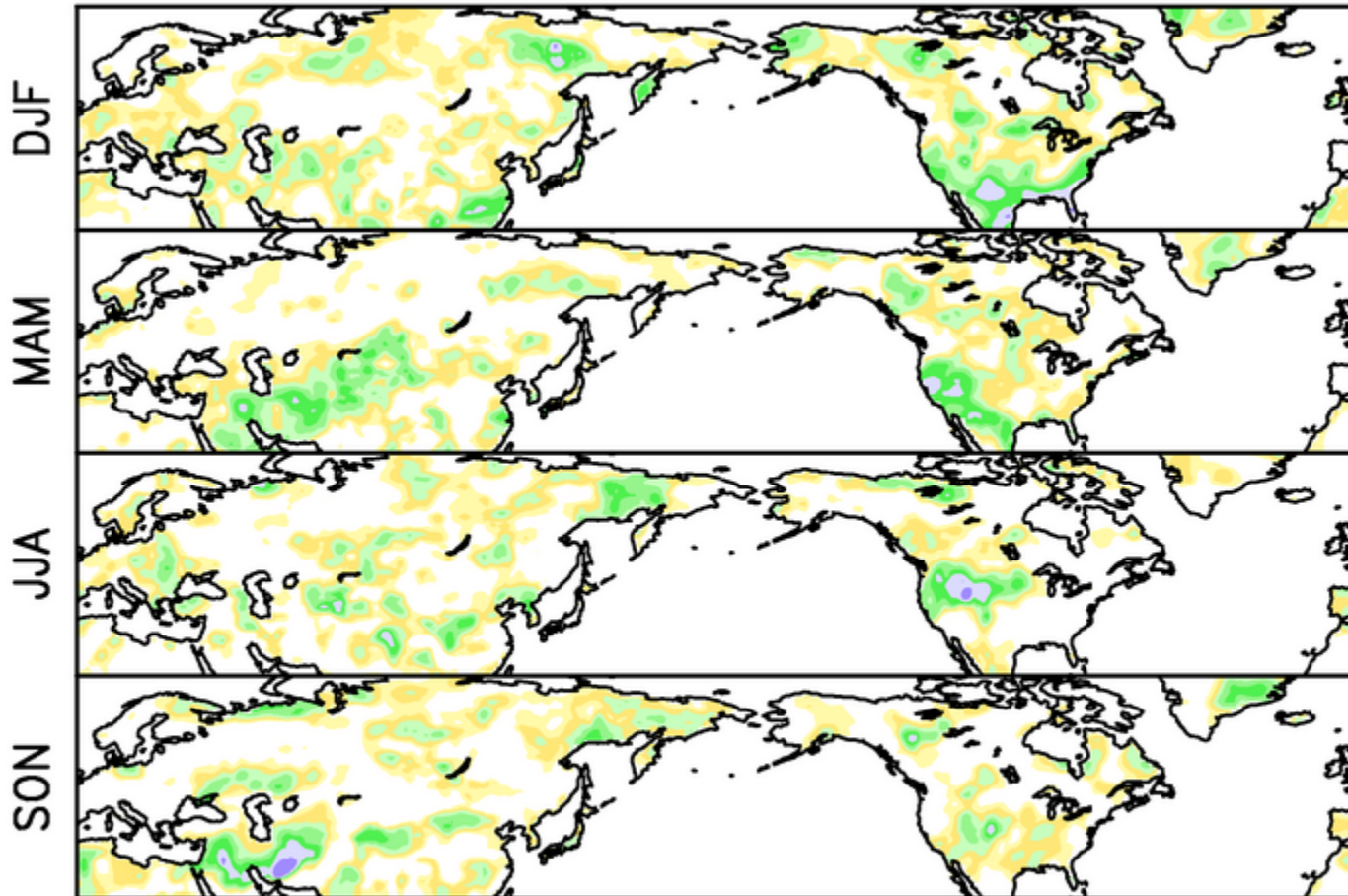
CCSM3: 0

NMME=29

All lead-1
seasons

Precipitation rate lead-1 seasonal

Prate NMME ensemble AC



EM AC

CFSv1: 10

CFSv2: 12

CMC1: 9

CMC2: 11

GFDL: 12

NASA: 9

CCSM3: 4

NMME=16

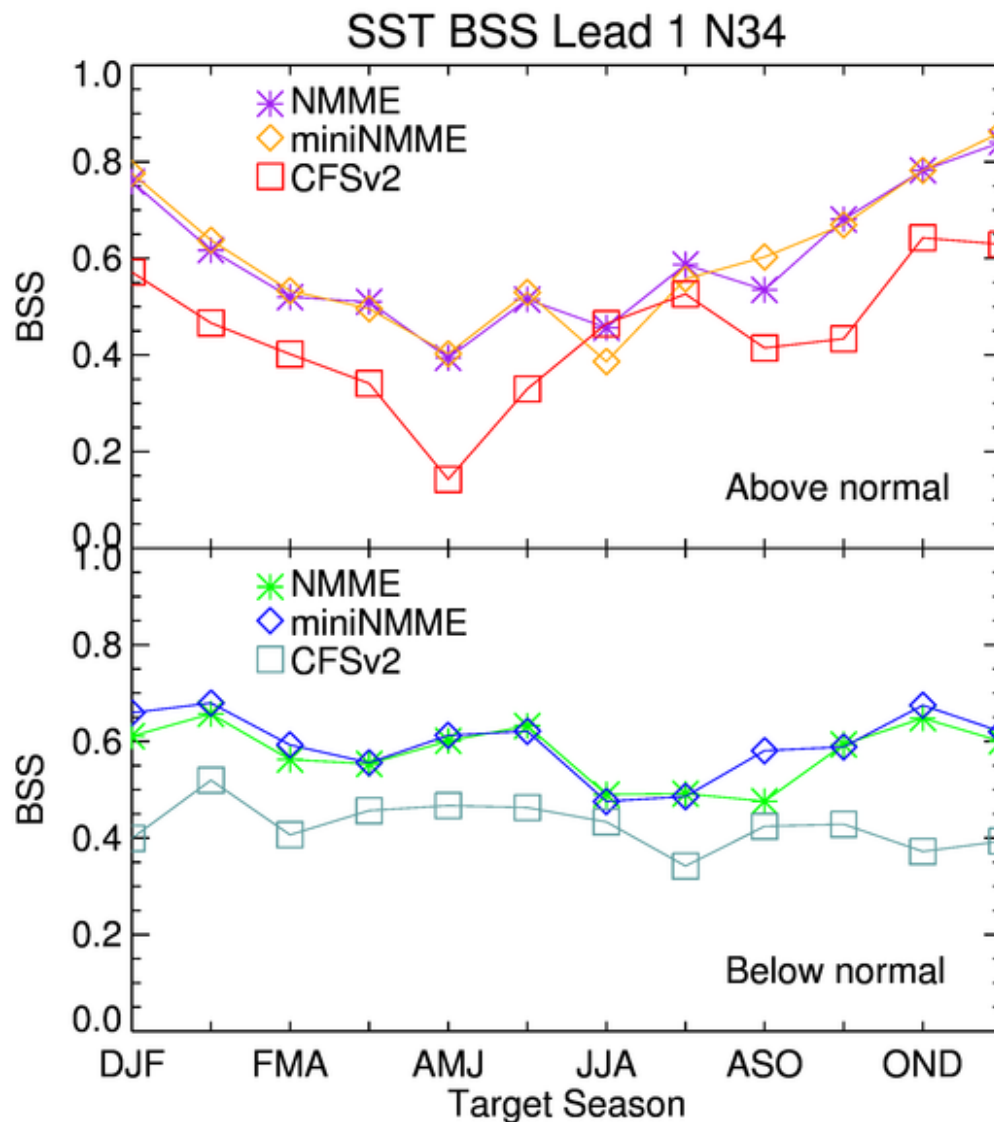
Comments on skill of deterministic forecasts

- Coastal North America, especially East coast, has generally poor skill in SST retrospective forecasts
- Alaskan coastal regions SST show higher skill during some seasons
- The NMME 7-model forecast skill, verified against observations, is equal to or higher than the individual models' forecast ACs.
- For two-meter temperature (T2m) skill matches the highest single-model skill, while for precipitation rate and sea surface temperature NMME EM skill is higher than for any single model.

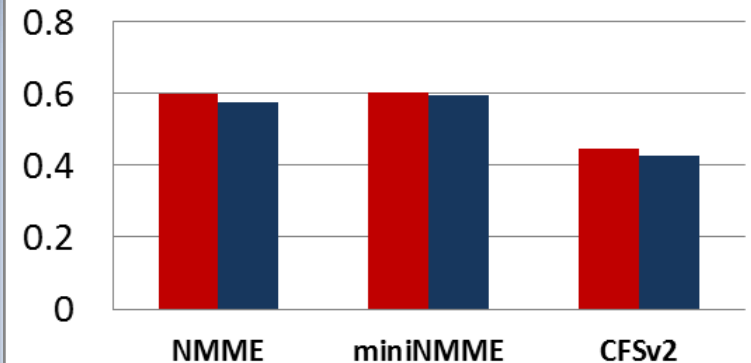
Hindcast studies of probabilistic forecasts

- 6 models with consistent (1982-2010) hindcast records: CFSv2, CanCM3&4, NASA-GEOS5, GFDL-CM2.1, NCAR-CCSM4
- 75 members
- 3 combinations
 - **NMME**: all models, all members
 - **Mini-NMME**: all models, 4 members each
 - **CFSv2**: 24 members
- Brier skill score

SST in the Niño3.4 region (lead-1)

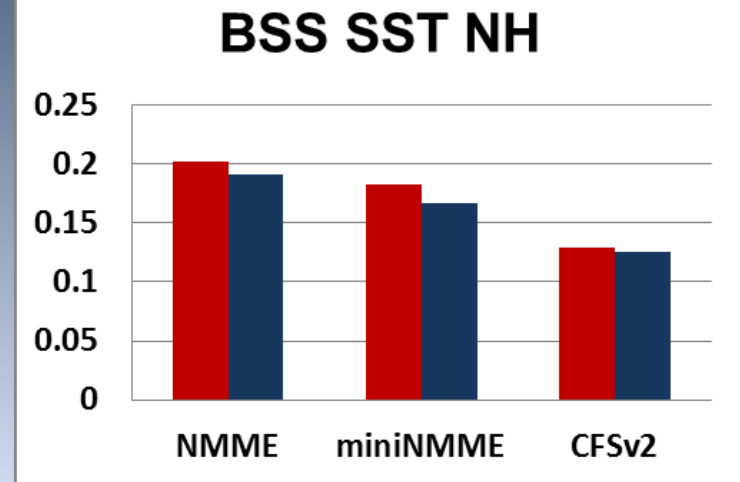
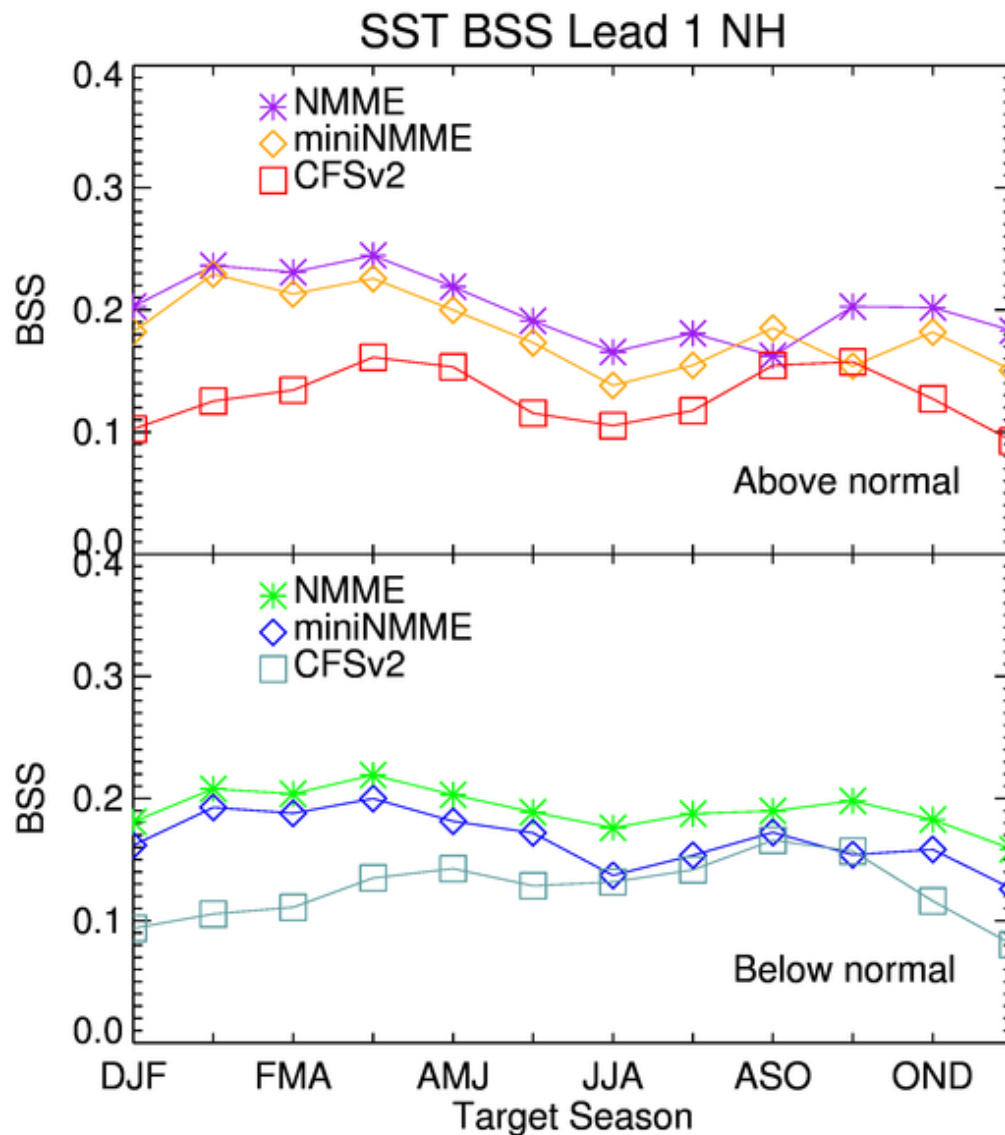


Summary: BSS SST Nino3.4



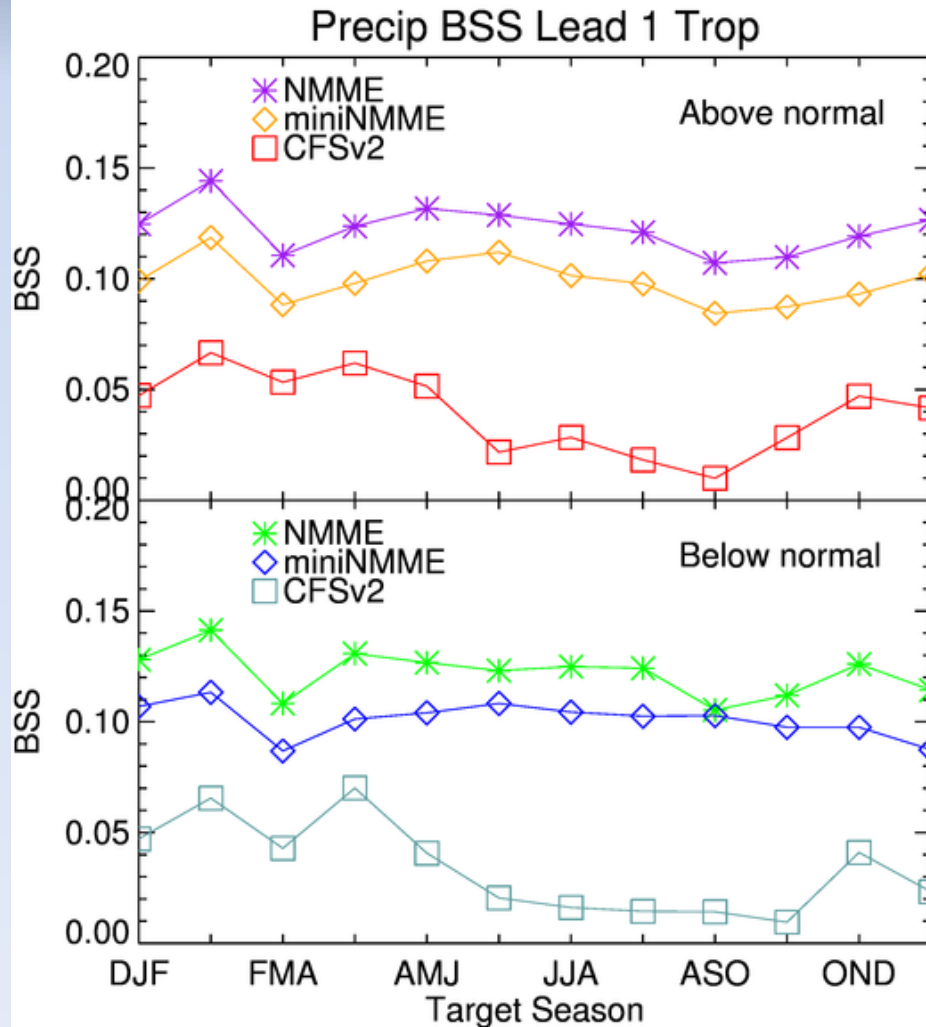
- $A \sim B$ on average
- multi-model scores higher than CFS
- N category has some skill in MME

SST in Northern Hemisphere

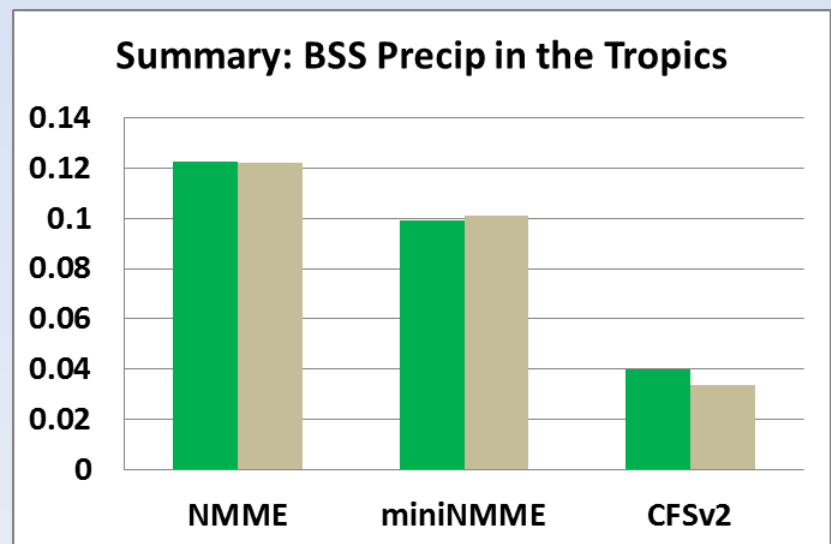


- model diversity
- this is a very large area!
- sub-basins...
statistical significance
of low scores

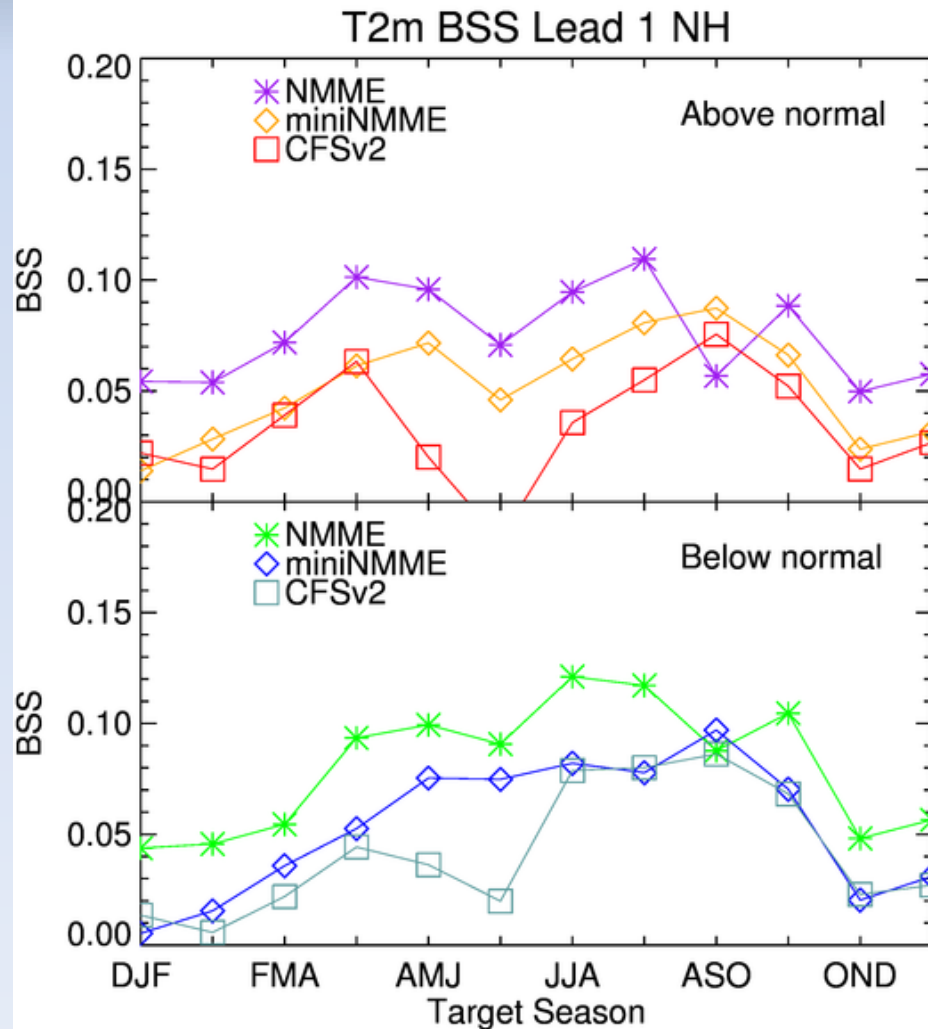
Precip rate in the tropics (land +ocean)



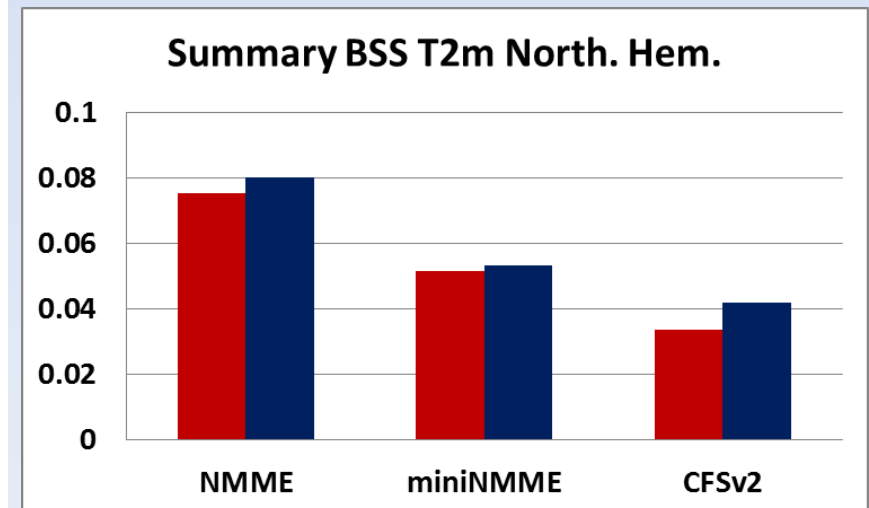
- Larger dependence on model diversity
- CFSv2 skill very low during boreal summer and fall



T2m in Northern Hemisphere



- BSS for Below-normal tercile near 0 for winter target seasons
- NMME > CFSv2 (different results from anomaly correlation)



Comments on skill of probabilistic forecasts

From baseline study...

- NMME forecasts have generally high reliability in hindcasts
- “Near normal” tercile is a very hard target to hit
- Ensemble size and model diversity have different contributions depending on field/region

More work to do...

- Experiment with parametric fit to forecast
- Probability anomaly adjustments
- More calibrations
- Size/diversity study
- Model combinations
- ...

Thank you!



Information/data availability summary

- Reference article: Kirtman et al. 2014: The North American Multi-Model Ensemble (NMME): Phase-1 Seasonal to Interannual Prediction, Phase-2 Toward Developing Intra-Seasonal Prediction.
<http://journals.ametsoc.org/doi/abs/10.1175/BAMS-D-12-00050.1>
- Currently available:
 - 1982-2010 hindcasts of monthly means, T2m, SST, prate:
<http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/SOURCES/.Models/.NMME/>
 - most forecasts, Aug 2011 – current, monthly means, bias-corrected anomalies, T2m, SST, prate: ftp://ftp.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/NMME/realtime_anom/
- Available approximately August 2015:
 - Phase II: <https://www.earthsystemgrid.org/search.html?Project=NMME>
- NMME web page at CPC: <http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/NMME/>
- CPC International Desk NMME page:
<http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/international/nmme/nmme2.shtml>

Verification data

- Tmp2m: GHCN+CAMS, regridded to $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ (Fan and van den Dool 2008). Land only.
- Precipitation rate (deterministic assessments): CPC global Unified Rain-Gauge Database, regridded to $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ (P. Xie et al. 2010). Land only.
- Precipitation rate (probabilistic assessments): CPC Merged Analysis of Precipitation (CMAP), (Xie and Arkin 1997). Land & ocean, regridded from $2.5^\circ \times 2.5^\circ$ to $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$.
- Sea-surface temperature: OI-2 (Reynolds et al. 2002), native resolution is $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$.